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account the great social and industrial problems now confronting the country. Failure to give due weight to this phase of the Chilean situation robs the concluding chapter of much of its value.

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**Shaw, Albert.** *The Outlook for the Average Man.* Pp. vi, 240. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1907.

At first glance, one is tempted to call this book "The Outlook for the Average Young Man," as five addresses to college men constitute its contents. The title is well chosen, however, as expressive of the central thought running through the five chapters. A spirit of optimism pervades the pages and stamps the discussion of various professions which open to college men—but not the extreme optimism which has been defined as "not worrying about what is going to happen, so long as it is not going to happen to you."

The chapter on "The Business Career and the Community" considers the public aspects of the various professions. The lawyer, physician, teacher, engineer, architect, journalist, legislator, have each a public character. Every professional man should possess a sort of public spirit in his line of work; the physician should be interested in the health of the community, the journalist in its enlightenment, the engineer in general sanitary conditions. Public spirit is defined as "that state or habit of mind which leads a man to care greatly for the general welfare," and the development of this state of mind should be the great object of all training. Business also is of a public nature. "How to organize business life on a basis at once stable and efficient; how to see that capital is assured of a normal even though declining percentage of dividends, while labor shall be rewarded according to its capacity and desert,"—these are problems concerning the whole community and worthy the best efforts of the trained mind. Railroads and banks are already recognized as closely connected with the general welfare; and "there are regions where the capitalist who builds a cotton mill or factory is rescuing whole communities from degradation."

"From the standpoint of the intellectual interest of the young man going into business, let it be borne in mind that there are scientific principles underlying every branch of trade or commerce or industry, and that there is almost, if not quite, as much room for the delightful play of the faculty of imagination in the successful conduct of the soap business, as in writing poetry, or in making statuary groups for world's fairs."

ERNEST SMITH BRADFORD.

*Washington, D. C.*

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**Simpson, W. J.** *A Treatise on Plague.* Pp. xxiv, 466. Price, 16 shillings. Cambridge: University Press.

As a disease capable of causing more than a million deaths in India during a single year, 1904, as the cause of the famous "Black Death," and innum-